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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. ALSUP, JUDGE

WAYMO LLC,

Plaintiff,

VS.) No. C 17-0939 WHA

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.; OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING LLC,

Defendants.

San Francisco, California Wednesday, March 29, 2017

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff:

QUINN, EMANUEL, URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLP

50 California Street - 22nd Floor San Francisco, California 94111

BY: CHARLES K. VERHOEVEN, ESQUIRE DAVID A. PERLSON, ESQUIRE

For Defendants Uber Technologies, Inc.; Ottomotto LLC; Otto Trucking LLC:

MORRISON & FOERSTER 425 Market Street

San Francisco, California 94105

BY: ARTURO J. GONZÁLEZ, ESQUIRE

For Defendants Uber Technologies, Inc. and Ottomotto LLC:

BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP 1401 New York Avenue, N.W. Washington DC 20005

BY: KAREN L. DUNN, ESQUIRE

(Appearances continued on next page)

Reported By: Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, RPR, CRR

Official Reporter - U.S. District Court

APPEARANCES ((CONTINUED):	<u>:</u>
For Anthony I	evandowski:	: RAMSEY & EHRLICH LLP 803 Hearst Avenue Berkeley, California 94710
	BY:	MILES EHRLICH, ESQUIRE ISMAIL RAMSEY, ESQUIRE

Wednesday - March 29, 2017

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2:05 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

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THE CLERK: Calling Civil Action 17-0939 WHA, Waymo versus Uber Inc., et al. On for an in-camera hearing.

Counsel, can you please state your appearances.

MR. VERHOEVEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Charles Verhoeven. With me is David Perlson, from Quinn Emanuel, representing the plaintiff, Waymo. We also have Shana Staton who is in house at Google, back there.

THE COURT: Thank you. Welcome to you.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Arturo González from Morrison & Foerster, on behalf of the Uber entities. And I'd like to introduce Your Honor to our new co-counsel.

MS. DUNN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Karen Dunn, of Boies Schiller Flexner, on behalf of Uber and Ottomotto.

THE COURT: Welcome to you.

MR. EHRLICH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Miles

Ehrlich and Ismail Ramsey appearing to represent Anthony

Levandowski individually to protect interests we think are at stake in upcoming discovery.

THE COURT: This is both of you represent him; is that correct?

MR. EHRLICH: Both of us, correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Welcome.

So we are here on the record. I cannot promise anyone that this will stay under seal. You have made a request that we exclude the public. I have done that on the come. But I cannot promise you that once I hear all of this that I'm going to agree that anything should stay under seal.

So go ahead. If you wish to make a presentation, I'm all ears.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Thank you, Your Honor. We appreciate that.

Your Honor, we want to talk about two things. One pertains to the document production. You've ordered us to produce documents by this Friday. And that issue is relevant to the second point we want to briefly address, which is our request that you hear the petition to compel arbitration on an expedited basis.

I want to start briefly with our document production, which is due on Friday. We are making good progress. And I am expecting that by Friday we will be able to produce documents that are at Uber that are responsive to the Court's order.

Now --

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THE COURT: Responsive or all documents?

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Well --

THE COURT: That's a cleverly worded thing. I didn't just fall off the turnip truck. I know what you're telling me.

That means you're not going to produce everything.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Well, and here's why: We don't have some of these documents that are in the complaint and in the motion for preliminary injunction. We, Uber, do not have those.

THE COURT: Who does have them?

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Well --

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THE COURT: How about Mr. Levandowski, does he have them?

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, maybe I should step up.

We -- given the nature of the allegations in this case, we recognize that there's potential for criminal action. We're brought in to advise him in that regard.

We have notified counsel for Uber that we are broadly asserting, for the time being -- until we can make a final determination, we're broadly asserting Mr. Levandowski's Fifth Amendment rights as to any documents he may possess and control that are of relevance to this action.

We are specifically asserting that under the authority of the *Hubbell* and *Fisher* line of cases from the Supreme Court that protect against compelled disclosure that would identify the existence, location or possession of any responsive documents.

There is no pending subpoena against Mr. Levandowski. We're advising the Court and the parties that to the extent

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there is one coming, we would like to brief the *Hubbell* issues, the Fifth Amendment issues before the Court. Consistent with the way it's done in criminal practice, we'd ask for the opportunity to do ex parte briefing to establish that it is a valid assertion of the privilege.

But the separate issue that causes us concerns, that we have advised Uber's counsel about, is to the extent -- Hubbell and the Fifth Amendment protect an individual's right not to be forced to disclose the existence, location or identity of documents.

To the extent Uber's counsel or Uber has any information about those issues, the very issues that <code>Hubbell</code> protects, that is information that was only acquired through a protected common interest privilege. And in order to do our job to protect the viability of -- of this very important constitutional right, we also need to very broadly protect against inadvertent -- even inadvertent waiver of information that could tend to undermine those Fifth Amendment protections.

THE COURT: What are you going to do about this problem?

I don't know about the *Hubbell* thing. I have to study up on that. Maybe you're right. I don't know. I'm not saying you're right.

In about May 3rd -- when May 3rd comes, if your side is taking some kind of Fifth Amendment -- they have a record over

there of theft. That's all they need. They don't need anything from your side.

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And if you think for a moment that I'm going to stay my hand, because your guy is taking the Fifth Amendment, and not issue a preliminary injunction to shut down what happened here, you're wrong.

This is a very serious -- now, some of the things in your motion are bogus. You've got things in there like lists of suppliers as trade secrets. Come on. It undermines the whole thing.

But there are some things in that motion that are very serious. They are genuine trade secrets. And if you don't come in with a denial, you're probably looking at a preliminary injunction.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, I understand the Court's comments. I just want to make very clear --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. EHRLICH: -- Mr. Ramsey and I do not represent

Uber. We do not represent Ottomotto. We do not represent --

THE COURT: You represent somebody who is important in that organization. If his truck driving company gets shut down because of theft of trade secrets on a record that he's not willing to deny, too bad for him. Too bad.

Listen, I'm not sympathetic to it. You represent somebody who's in a mess. Well, they're in a mess too. And there's

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     some equities here. So you better get your act together on
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     this.
              MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: The fact that he's facing criminal
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     liability, too bad. I've got a civil case where they want a
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     preliminary injunction, and they made a record that deserves
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     something. I'm not saying it deserves everything. But if you
     don't deny it, they're going to get something.
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              MR. EHRLICH: Understood, Your Honor. And -- and
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    Mr. Ramsey and I are in a position very often to represent
    people who have these sorts of issues. It is a valid
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     constitutional right.
          And I want to say there is -- there is an opportunity for
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     the Court to order compulsion, to compel production so long as
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     the Court --
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              THE COURT:
                          I already have.
              MR. EHRLICH:
                            Well --
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              THE COURT: I sent out an order saying that these
     documents have got to be produced at least by Uber.
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              MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, let me address that.
          The order would need to be to Anthony Levandowski. And
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     that order would need to carry the protections --
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              THE COURT:
                          No, no.
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              MR. EHRLICH: -- of 6003.
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              THE COURT: You've got it all wrong. You're trying to
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put the burden on me and on them. They have made a record.

You are not even a party to the case. Uber is the party to the case. And on this record there is a good chance that Uber is going to get hit with a preliminary injunction come May 3rd.

And if you want to deny the facts, go ahead. If you want to stand moot because of the Fifth Amendment, that's your privilege. But you're not going to slow this down -- you're not going to slow this down because of this kind of a situation. I'm sorry. The equity is on their side, not on your side.

MR. EHRLICH: And I'm not asking to slow it down, Your Honor. I'm simply trying to explain that, as I understand it, Uber is going to produce, they have represented to the Court, everything in their possession. And that is their obligation to do.

My concern, frankly, is a relatively small issue, at this point, because there is no pending subpoena directed at Mr. Levandowski. My concern is that in disclosing materials that Uber has, and providing a privilege log regarding privileged information that they cannot produce, they would inadvertently be disclosing information that may tend to undermine Mr. Levandowski's Fifth Amendment right. And they are not permitted to do that because they -- they only know about the existence or location or identity of any potential documents that may exist through attorney-client privilege

communications.

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THE COURT: I don't believe that.

Look, they could go and look on their servers. If they find emails within the Uber company or that subsidiary that contain copies or forwarding or excerpts from the documents that allegedly were stolen, the 14,000, there's no privilege in the world that's going to stop that.

MR. EHRLICH: Absolutely. That's correct. We agree.

THE COURT: So then what are you talking about then?

If Uber has found -- let's just make up a number -- 103 emails that reference this stuff, something in the 14,000, they've got to produce it. They can't -- they can't say, oh, wait, maybe this is going to implicate Mr. Levandowski.

MR. EHRLICH: Agreed. Absolutely agreed.

THE COURT: What point are you trying to get at then?

MR. EHRLICH: I'm trying to protect a valid Fifth

Amendment privilege and protection he has. I can disclose

under seal the information that I am -- that -- that I'm trying

to communicate to the Court.

THE COURT: No. This is -- this is a nonstarter. I'm not going to get diverted off into you coming in here with -- with no motion whatsoever, nothing, and trying to get special pleading because you represent somebody big, and get an under-seal hearing so the public can't hear it. That's not going to work.

1 If you want to make a formal motion, you can make it. 2 will give it the consideration that it deserves. But it won't 3 slow things down. MR. EHRLICH: Let me confer --4 5 THE COURT: It will not slow things down. MR. EHRLICH: Can I confer with Mr. González? 6 He may 7 be able to answer that question. 8 THE COURT: Sure. (Counsel confer off the record.) 9 MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor, let me try to shed some 10 light on this. And you can see why this is a sensitive issue. 11 First --12 THE COURT: The public should be here right now. 13 public should be here. This is not something that we should 14 15 have excluded the public on. MR. GONZÁLEZ: So, Your Honor, first of all, we have 16 17 searched and we are in the process of searching all of our computers for the sorts of information that you referred to. 18 And if we find those documents, we intend to produce those. 19 20 In addition, Your Honor, we are searching Uber's computer that was assigned to all three of the people that are mentioned 21 2.2 in the complaint. We are searching all of their individual 23 Uber computers. We're really here to talk about two things that are 24 25 related. One is, anything that Mr. Levandowski may or may not

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have on his own -- let's just assume hypothetically that he's got something at home -- that is not something we have access to. And I just want to be forthright and tell you that.

But the issue here is whether any of the stuff is at Uber.

And we are searching for that.

THE COURT: Uber has the authority to say to its employees, "If you have anything at home you bring it in here, give it to Mr. González, and he will turn it over to the Court."

You have the authority to do that. And you also have the authority to say, "And if you don't do that, you're fired."

MR. GONZÁLEZ: So, Your Honor, this is where maybe it's not quite that easy. I want to make it real clear to you, and I don't mind saying this without waiving the privilege, we have made it clear to him that the Court has ordered this. He understands that. And that's why he has obtained separate counsel.

Second, to add just a tiny bit of clarity on what we are talking about, because one of the things I wanted to discuss is how do we log this on a privilege log without infringing rights.

Here's what you're missing right now because we haven't explained it clearly: Before the acquisition some due diligence was done. A third party prepared a report based on that due diligence. We intend to put that report on a

privilege log.

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There's a concern that's been raised about whether or not we should identify the party who prepared the report. The concern is that by identifying the party, we are waiving or infringing upon a Fifth Amendment right.

That's the issue I want to talk to Your Honor about because I don't want Your Honor to think we're being sneaky.

THE COURT: You want me to decide something like it without having briefed it?

MR. GONZÁLEZ: No.

THE COURT: You gave me some kind of secretive, mysterious letter, and you want me to give you advice and counsel right now?

MR. GONZÁLEZ: No, Your Honor. I just want to explain the situation to you. We wanted to come in and explain the situation because what we didn't want to happen is the following: We didn't want Friday to come and we produced some documents, but the 14,000 files that they've referenced thus far we haven't found them. That's not a surprise to me. But we're still looking.

In fact -- I wanted you to know this -- we asked them to produce the hash values for these files, which is some computer thing that you can use to try to help you find the files. And we got those last night. And we're even searching the hash values throughout our computers to see if any of that

information is there. 1 2 So it's not that we're not trying. We are digging. THE COURT: Let's play a scenario out here. You file 3 on -- you're eventually going to file your opposition. 4 MR. GONZÁLEZ: Correct. 5 THE COURT: And they get to take some depositions. 6 MR. GONZÁLEZ: 7 Yes. THE COURT: I'm sure they're going to take 8 9 Mr. Levandowski's deposition. Let's say he takes the Fifth 10 Amendment on everything. How is that going to look for Uber? MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor --11 12 THE COURT: Don't you think that's going to lead almost inevitably to a preliminary injunction? 13 MR. GONZÁLEZ: Two things in response to that. 14 THE COURT: I can't -- I can't fix -- this is a 15 problem that your side made, not a problem that the Court or 16 17 the other side made. If your quy is involved in criminal activity and has to 18 have criminal lawyers of the caliber of these two gentlemen, 19 20 who are the best, well, okay, they got the best. But it's a problem that I can't solve for you. And if you think I'm going 21 2.2 to cut you slack because you're looking at -- your guy is 23 looking at jail time, no. They are going to get the benefit of their record. 24 25 you don't deny it -- if all you do is come in and say, "We

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looked for the documents and can't find them, " then the
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     conclusion is they got a record that shows Mr. Levandowski took
     it, and maybe still has it. And he's -- he's still working for
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     your company. And maybe that means preliminary injunction
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     time. Maybe. I don't know. I'm not there yet.
          But I'm telling you, you're looking at a serious problem.
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     And you want me to somehow cut slack --
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              MR. GONZÁLEZ: No, that's not it at all, Your Honor.
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     Let me be clear on this.
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              THE COURT: What is it you want from me today?
              MR. GONZÁLEZ: So I will tell you, Your Honor. First,
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     this is related, in part, to the petition to compel arbitration
                       If the Court grants our petition, then it
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     for this reason:
     means that this trade secrets issue goes into arbitration. And
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     if he testifies there, it's -- it's in confidence. It's a big
     difference.
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              THE COURT: Ridiculous. It's not in confidence.
     United States Attorney can go subpoena information all day
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     long.
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              MR. GONZÁLEZ: Well, Your Honor, at least it's not in
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     the public where it's going to be on the front page of
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     The New York Times the next day.
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          It is a factor that they may take into consideration, Your
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             That's all. It's a factor.
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THE COURT: That argument gets nowhere.

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testified, they will -- if they don't let him testify here,
they're not going to let him testify there.

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MR. GONZÁLEZ: So the other issue, Your Honor, that we're concerned about -- and I can see already, just from your reaction, Your Honor -- is the adverse impact it has on our client.

Let me be clear about something. I want you to know, it is important for me that you know this. I would love to put Mr. Levandowski on the stand to explain to you what happened, because I think he has a good story to tell. But I can't force him to do that.

So what am I doing -- no, no, Your Honor, you just asked, What are you going to do? Let me tell you what we are going to do. And I've got to approach this two ways.

If I cannot get a declaration from him, then, Your Honor, I'm going to do the following: We're going to demonstrate to you that we are not using any of these things that they say he may have taken. That's my point. And it's a very important point.

THE COURT: That would be a legitimate point.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: That's what I want Your Honor to understand.

THE COURT: Maybe you can convince me of that. I have -- I have considered that it's possible that you can come in and say, here's the way our light diodes are arranged, and

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it's not the same, and all these other things. Like, the list of suppliers don't even qualify as a trade secret.

Okay. That could be done. And it's possible that would fly. I don't know. I'm not going to say that you wouldn't win on that. I'm just saying that is a plausible scenario that I would have to evaluate.

However, what if it turns out that your light diode things are arranged in the same way or very close to it? Are you going to try to convince me that that didn't have some influence on how -- I don't know. I don't know.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: So, Your Honor, I appreciate everything you've said. You may not realize it, but this has been very helpful to us for sure. This has been very helpful.

THE COURT: How could that be?

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Well, because, Your Honor, I now understand how strongly you feel, and it makes a difference as to what position Uber is going to take. Frankly, we obviously have a conflict here. We obviously have a conflict. And I just wanted you to be aware so that -- I didn't want you to think later that we were sandbagging you.

THE COURT: Look. I want you to know I respect both sides here. And everyone knows I know Mr. González from the days when he was a young associate and I was a partner, and he was working for me on cases. And he has gone on to be a much better lawyer than I ever was.

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But you shouldn't have asked for in camera on this. This could have all been done in the open. I'm sorry that

Mr. Levandowski has got his -- got himself in a fix. That's what happens, I guess, when you download 14,000 documents and take them, if he did. But I don't hear anybody denying that.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor, the reason why we wanted it in chambers is because of the adverse impact that we think it

in chambers is because of the adverse impact that we think it would have on our client. If there's a headline tomorrow saying this guy is asserting the Fifth Amendment --

THE COURT: Listen, please don't do this to me again.

There's going to be a lot of adverse headlines in this case on both sides. And I can't stop that.

And that's -- the public has a right -- in fact, this whole transcript, I'm going to make it public. There's nothing -- what do you say?

MR. VERHOEVEN: Well, Your Honor, with respect, I think we should have had notice of what they were planning to lay out here.

THE COURT: You should have had notice.

MR. VERHOEVEN: And I don't think it's fair for me to have to address arbitration issues without any notice or the Fifth Amendment issues without any notice. So I'm going to restrain from doing that.

I would have a question, Your Honor, and that is whether Mr. Levandowski is still running their entire program over

there.

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THE COURT: Well, you can ask them that question at his deposition.

MR. VERHOEVEN: Okay.

THE COURT: This is not a discovery thing.

And if he doesn't testify to that at the deposition, well, I guess Uber -- you know, Uber is -- if you think this is going to help you, my preliminary view of it is it's not going to help you; and that if there's not a clear-cut path to showing that those 14,000 documents weren't used, then you're looking at a preliminary injunction.

On the other hand, maybe you can convince me that those 14,000 documents somehow none of them were used. Okay. That's a possibility. That has occurred to me that that's true. I just don't know. I don't know. But if Mr. Levandowski is unwilling to say -- hey, listen, I read in the newspaper that he said he did it so that he could do work at home. That's what I read in the newspaper. I don't know. So, look, if he's not willing to come clean, then that looks bad in a civil lawsuit. In a civil lawsuit.

Now, for criminal purposes, okay, maybe he's got the right to take the Fifth Amendment. But for civil purposes, there's a thing called adverse inferences.

MS. DUNN: I think one point we want to reinforce -this actually sounds a lot like what Your Honor is saying -- is

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that if Your Honor is in the situation where he must draw an adverse inference against Mr. Levandowski, we would ask you to keep open the possibility in your mind that the adverse inference should not be drawn against Uber, which is a separate party. And it is our responsibility to come in and show to you that we have not used this and that we're differently situated. So in that respect we agree.

THE COURT: Okay. I will say this: I'm not going to prejudge the issue without seeing what your record is. And it's conceivable, it's conceivable that that would fly. But it's also conceivable that I would draw the adverse inference against the employer who has the guy, who's taking the Fifth Amendment, who runs the company. To me that is a -- I don't know. I don't know what I would do.

Listen, I'm not going -- I have not made up my mind how to deal with the timing on the issue of the motion for -- to arbitrate. And the equities are not on the side of -- except in one respect. Mr. -- I can never -- I want to say your name correctly.

MR. VERHOEVEN: Verhoeven.

THE COURT: Verhoeven. I apologize. You're famous. I should know how to say Verhoeven.

You should have told me in your papers that you had already brought an arbitration against Mr. Levandowski. I only learned that reading their papers.

1 MR. VERHOEVEN: Apologize, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: You should have told me that. But that slightly changes the mix a little bit.

I'll give you a couple of other thoughts. If you all keep insisting on redacting so much information, like -- and you're the guilty one on that, Mr. Verhoeven -- then arbitration looks better and better. Because I'm not going to put up with it.

If we're going to be in a public proceeding, 99 percent of what -- 90 percent, anyway, has got to be public.

The stuff -- this employment agreement by Google, it's laughable that you want to keep that under wraps. Just laughable.

MR. VERHOEVEN: If I may, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. VERHOEVEN: I didn't personally engage in this, but I've been informed by the individual who did that there was not even a meet and confer to confirm the statements that were made to you in that unilateral filing that said we had insisted that everything was confidential. So we hadn't had an opportunity to address that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Is that true, Mr. González?

You keep bombarding me with letters accusing them of things.

And then the response I get back is that you failed to meet and confer, and they're hearing about this for the first time.

So who is it -- who exactly was it at Google that told you

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that -- or Waymo that told you that everything was
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     confidential?
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              MR. GONZÁLEZ: So, Your Honor, we have many, many
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     written communications where Google is represented by separate
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     counsel. They're represented by John Keker's firm in the
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     arbitrations. And they are emphatic that we are not to
     disclose the information from those arbitrations. So there is
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     no question, the only reason --
              THE COURT: No, we're talking about the employment
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     agreements.
              MR. GONZÁLEZ: The employment agreements, that's
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     right.
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              THE COURT: You're telling me that somebody
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     representing Google told you that those employment agreements
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     could not be publicly -- made public?
              MR. GONZÁLEZ:
                             That is correct, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: What was the name of that person?
              MR. GONZÁLEZ: That's the only reason we sealed them.
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              THE COURT: Who is that person?
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              MR. GONZÁLEZ:
                             Your Honor, I don't know which lawyer.
     Somebody at John Keker's firm. But we've been communicating
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     about this for a long time. Those arbitrations were filed back
     in October.
                  This is not a new issue.
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              THE COURT: Yes, but -- all right. I want you to know
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     it is laughable that an employment agreement could be kept
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secret from the public. We are a public institution. So the best -- listen, I want you to understand.

MR. VERHOEVEN: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: The best thing -- if we were -- one of the factors that you ought to be considering is maybe you should -- if you want all this stuff to be so secret, you should be in arbitration. You shouldn't be trying to do this in court and constantly telling them not to, or you putting in -- the public has a right to see what we do.

And I feel that so strongly. I am not -- the U.S.

District Court is not a wholly owned subsidiary of Quinn

Emanuel or Morrison & Foerster or these two big companies. We belong to the public.

And if this continues, then several things are going to happen. One, we're going to call a halt to the whole -- we're going to stop everything. And we're going to have document-by-document hearings in this room, where I go through every document and you justify to me why we're there. And then after we sort it all out, we will resume. And, of course, I'll make 90 percent of those public. We will then resume. And your motion for preliminary injunction will be delayed day by day until we get this done.

You have a very strong incentive to stop this nonsense with the redactions.

MR. VERHOEVEN: I understand, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: And over there, please don't do this to me again, where you complain about them and then it turns out they say you never met and conferred.

For my purposes, John Keker does -- his firm -- I love the guy to death, but his firm is not in this case. Mr. Verhoeven is the one you should be talking to, not John Keker. All right.

So right now I'm not advancing the date of that motion for the -- you've known about this arbitration thing and the possibility of this lawsuit for months. You should have had that arbitration motion ready to go long ago. So I'm not sympathetic to your desire to advance that.

I do have in mind the possibility that I will give you a little bit of advancing on it. But they made a serious motion for a preliminary injunction. And I'm going to give them -- unless this redaction thing gets in the way, I'm going to give them -- I'm going to try to stick to that May 3rd date.

All right. So, to my mind, we haven't accomplished anything here today. But I want to find out, I want to give you another opportunity. Is there some -- some relief that the Court can give either side that you want me to rule on today?

MR. EHRLICH: The only relief, Your Honor, that we are asking, on behalf of Mr. Levandowski, is that the Court not order Uber to disclose the identity of this third party who conducted due diligence review on materials belonging to

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Mr. Levandowski. And the reason -- can I just say? THE COURT: Yeah. MR. EHRLICH: The reason I ask this involves an overlap between the Fifth Amendment active production protection and attorney-client privilege. And counsel who acquires knowledge as part of a common interest agreement stands in the same shoes as counsel for an individual facing potential criminal prosecution. And that means they are supposed to guard and protect, at every peril to themselves, the disclosure of information that could undermine an important constitutional right. We could brief the Court on this issue. There are serious implications that are not all unfavorable I should point out. If the Court orders disclosure in the context where there's a valid Fifth Amendment privilege, valid Fifth Amendment right, there's a host of Castigar issues that will follow. And it is very hard to unring the bell for -- for any party. We are asking the Court to take this slowly, to let us brief the Hubbell active production issue and the attorney-client privilege. We can't unring the bell --THE COURT: Here's the answer: The answer is no, I'm not going to do that. I have already issued an order two weeks ago, at least, to

Uber as to what they've got to produce and not produce.

not changing that in the least.

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Now, if you want to bring some motion out of left field and set it on the calendar and give Mr. Verhoeven a fair chance to -- instead of sandbagging him the way you did here today, then I'll consider that in due course. But I'm not going to give any relief. I'm not giving any delays.

I'm not saying that you -- I'm standing a hundred percent by the order that I gave a few -- two weeks ago. I don't remember what it is now. Two weeks ago. The scheduling order that laid out how this was going to come down.

So if you've got some -- if you've got some privilege log that is due, you've got to comply with the normal rules on privilege logs. And I'm not giving -- Uber does. Uber is the party here.

Mr. Verhoeven has made a big point that he's not suing
Mr. Levandowski. So he -- Levandowski doesn't have to do any
kind of privilege log, but Uber does.

MR. EHRLICH: So I need to assert on the record, then, in court, that we are asserting Mr. Levandowski's Fifth Amendment active production rights under *United States vs.*Hubbell. And we are specifically objecting to the disclosure of any confidential information that was acquired as part of a common interest privilege.

We are specifically not waiving either of those rights or privileges. And we would ask the Court, it's simply the

question of identifying the name of a vendor who reviewed materials. This is something that can wait.

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THE COURT: No, it can't wait. There is no basis for making this wait. At least on the record that I have now.

And you were free for the last two weeks to bring any motion that you wanted, instead of a sandbag motion out of left field and the way you're doing it here today.

So the answer is no. Your objection is made for the record. Good. Okay.

MR. EHRLICH: And I just --

THE COURT: Uber will take that into account in doing whatever they're going to do. But I have made it pretty clear to you that you're looking at adverse inferences even at the Uber level.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: We understand.

THE COURT: And if you don't -- if you can't order your guy to do what he's required to do to meet the charges

Mr. Verhoeven has leveled against him, and has proof to back it up, that sounds to me -- then, to finish my thought, too bad.

Here's the way I figure what's going on here: Whoever this vendor was, let's call them ABC Inc. who did due diligence. They have a document that shows the \$14,000 were download -- 14,000 documents were downloaded. And your side doesn't want that ever to see the light of day because it might lead to jail time. Okay.

1 MR. EHRLICH: That's not accurate, to my 2 understanding. 3 **THE COURT:** Good. I hope it's not accurate. But 4 that's one way to read this. 5 And you over there wondering, well, do we -- I'm not --6 you've got to do -- I'm not going to rule on this. I'm not relieving Uber one inch from what I have ordered you to do. 7 8 Now, when I was practicing law, the idea that you could withhold the author of a document in a privilege log was also 9 10 laughable. No such thing. So maybe what you need to do is bring your own lawsuit 11 against Uber. But I'm not giving you that relief right now. 12 If you brought a formal motion with points and authorities 13 that said I had to do that, of course, I would definitely 14 15 consider that. But off the top of my head and the way this is being presented out of left field today, I would say you're out 16 of luck on that. 17 MR. EHRLICH: And can I understand the deadline for 18 the privilege log? 19 20 MS. DUNN: Friday. MR. EHRLICH: Friday close of business? 21 2.2 MR. GONZÁLEZ: Well, actually, not necessarily. 23 Court's order, I think, says -- it's got some language in there about, you know -- I forget the exact words in the standing 24 order, but it basically says you've got to provide it promptly. 25

Something like that.

2.2

THE COURT: I don't remember what it is. But I'm not changing a word out of my orders. So whenever the privilege log is normally due, you've got to produce that privilege log.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor, may I ask one question?

By the way, you may not realize this is, in my view, quite helpful, to us at least.

On the redaction, there is only one thing that I do think we might want to redact with respect to our petition to compel arbitration.

You should know, by the way, we have been conferring. And as I was coming here, we did file the entire petition unredacted. Now we're discussing my declaration and the attachments. The only thing I am a little sensitive about are the two complaints, the two arbitration lawsuits that they filed against Mr. Levandowski and another employee whose name hasn't even come up.

I don't know that we need to make those public, those arbitration matters that they have filed in arbitration, when ordinarily those wouldn't be. Because the point, for your purposes, is just that they exist. And you yourself can see what they allege.

And I've already said in the document, I've already just made a statement what they are, they don't allege trade secrets. They allege other things against them. They were

careful not to allege trade secrets.

2.2

THE COURT: I don't see why that should be withheld from the public. If you're relying on that document to say that this lawsuit is very close to what's being alleged in that lawsuit, why shouldn't I get to see that and the public get to see that? What's so secret about that?

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor, if you think about it, there's another individual whose name hasn't been mentioned, who is accused of misconduct in one of those complaints.

THE COURT: All right. Well, maybe that guy's name can be withheld. But the rest of it could be -- why can't you two agree? It seems to me that, at most, that other guy's name ought to be redacted even now temporarily.

Would you agree with that, Mr. Verhoeven?

MR. PERLSON: So the -- in terms of the -- our firm is not doing the arbitration. As I understand it, there were terms of an agreement that actually, we thought, required it

with Mr. Levandowski, that they required it to be confidential.

MR. VERHOEVEN: Can I check with my client real quick?

All that Google is concerned about is -- not concerned about their employment agreements being public. The only concern is protecting someone's confidential, private information.

THE COURT: Confidential what?

MR. PERLSON: Private information such as someone's

salary, or something like that, that California law --1 2 THE COURT: Salary, social security number, where they live, telephone number, personal identifying information, I 3 4 will give you that always. That can be redacted. 5 MR. VERHOEVEN: The answer to your question is, yes, 6 we can agree to what you asked me. THE COURT: So I think I've solved that problem for 7 8 you. MR. GONZÁLEZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 10 THE COURT: All right. Now, what else do you have for today? 11 MR. GONZÁLEZ: I quess, Your Honor, my closing comment 12 is this: We cannot force somebody to testify. I think you 13 appreciate that. We cannot do that. 14 15 THE COURT: Well, maybe you can't force them to, but you can order them to. 16 MR. GONZÁLEZ: Fair enough. 17 THE COURT: You can say, "You're our employee. You're 18 an important employee. This is an important case to us. 19 20 either testify or we may fire you." Of course, you've got the right to do that. 21 2.2 MR. GONZÁLEZ: Understood. But I guess my parting thought is this: I want to leave you with the idea that it is 23 possible, it's absolutely possible that an employee might take 24 25 something from company number one and go to company number two,

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     and it's possible that that information was never used at
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     company number two.
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              THE COURT: Yeah, I agree with that.
              MR. GONZÁLEZ: That's all I'm asking, is for you to
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     keep an open mind about that.
              THE COURT: It's also possible it was used.
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              MR. GONZÁLEZ: Understood.
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              THE COURT: Let me ask this: Are you going to be able
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     to look at their product before the preliminary injunction
     hearing and see that traces -- your trade secrets trace into
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     their product in some way?
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              MR. VERHOEVEN: If we get access, absolutely, we can
     make a determination.
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              THE COURT: I think you should get access. You should
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     ask for that.
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              MR. VERHOEVEN:
                             Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Or at least you should be asking questions
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     in the deposition.
          Are you -- are they going to get access to your product so
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     that they can see if the -- I know Uber has got cars on the
     road, now, in Arizona.
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              MR. GONZÁLEZ: So, Your Honor, we haven't discussed
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          Certainly -- we had anticipated that they would be asking
     our witnesses questions about the widget, and where did the
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     widget come from, and how did you design the widget.
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that stuff we understand we're going to have to answer. 1 2 Probably that part, Your Honor, would be under seal because then we are talking about our trade secrets at that point. 3 THE COURT: I think it would be. 4 5 But it seems to me that -- okay. I'm not changing the 6 program at all here. But I can imagine circumstances that it 7 would be important for me to know that Mr. Verhoeven's experts 8 have looked at your actual on-the-ground product to see if some 9 of these key features are there. 10 And so -- but I'm not ordering that -- I'm not changing that prior order. And I have forgotten how I worded it, so I'm 11 12 not -- I'm not trying to change a thing. But I am being sympathetic with the idea that we could 13 come down to -- if it comes down to a debate over whether or 14 not it's being used, and you tell me it's not being used, and 15 they say, "Yeah, but they wouldn't let us look at the product," 16 17 then I may -- I may -- I don't know what I'll do. MS. DUNN: Well, maybe we can table that for a 18 different day. Because I think if they're -- if it's up to 19 20 their paid experts to determine what we have done that is different than our experts, and we taking our evidence to the 21

So I think we should all --

Court to prove their piece.

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THE COURT: For example, let's say you put on an

Court to prove our piece and their taking their evidence to the

1 expert that says, "I've looked at their trade secrets and I've 2 looked at the product, and not a single one of those are being used." They're going to get to take the deposition of the 3 expert. And it could turn out that what the expert is relying 4 5 on is not very -- it's inconclusive. It may be their side's 6 expert ought to take a look at it too. 7 MS. DUNN: Right. They would have the opportunity, in 8 the ordinary course, to depose our expert certainly. 9 **THE COURT:** How about looking at the actual product? MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor, that's something we can 10 confer about. 11 12 MR. VERHOEVEN: We will meet and confer, Your Honor. 13 We intend to ask to look at the product. And we interpret the Court's order to allow us to include that as one of our 14 15 document requests, is to ask for physical inspection. 16 THE COURT: It may be. And I'm not saying no to that. MR. VERHOEVEN: 17 Okay. 18 **THE COURT:** I am being careful here because I did not know what this hearing was about. And I don't have a good 19 20 enough memory of what I said in the order two weeks ago, and I don't want to say something that would add or subtract from 21 2.2 that. So there we go. So I'm not saying no to what you've said. I'm not saying 23 24 yes to it either.

MR. VERHOEVEN: Thank you, Your Honor.

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I think we would just ask Your Honor and acknowledge legally there's an adverse inference that -- that legally will be drawn against Mr. Levandowski if he invokes his rights. But --THE COURT: Well, I cannot say everything -- I'm just -- I'm not ruling on this yet. MS. DUNN: No, no, I'm not asking you to rule. I'm telling you, though, in prior practice THE COURT: every time in a civil case, that I can remember, if somebody invoked the Fifth Amendment, it was proper to draw an adverse inference from that. MS. DUNN: Against the party invoking. And --**THE COURT:** Yes, for sure. But maybe against you, too, because he's your key quy. Right. And so what our position would be MS. DUNN: on that is that to draw an adverse inference against the 16 17 company would prejudice, extremely prejudice the company for reasons that I think we've discussed today; and that our 18 19 responsibility is to show Your Honor, on our evidence that we bring to you, which is our responsibility, that we are going to prepare for the PI opposition, that the company is differently situated than Mr. Levandowski. And so all we would ask you to do is just keep an open mind about that, because that is our -- that's our 25 responsibility and that is our intent.

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THE COURT: Could be. But that due diligence document will become pretty important.

MR. VERHOEVEN: If I may say, none of this -- we've been given no notice of any of this. And here they are arguing their case and we're being sandbagged on this.

The last I heard, Your Honor, he was a senior executive at Uber in charge of their entire LiDAR system, their entire driverless car system. They won't say otherwise. So all I can say is I disagree. And I would think an inference absolutely could be drawn.

THE COURT: Well, I haven't ruled -- look. I feel like it's unfair to the judge for you all to -- and please don't say that I have absolutely made any rulings today. The only one is that I am not, I am not changing what I ordered. I want that to be very clear.

And if the criminal lawyers want to bring some special motion, then I'll hear that in due course. But it's going to have to be on the public record.

All right. Now, are we at an end? Because I want to end with telling you that this -- unless somebody says they want an opportunity to appeal to the Court of Appeals, this transcript is going to be on the public record as soon as this most excellent court reporter can -- can transcribe it.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Understood, Your Honor.

MR. EHRLICH: Understood, Your Honor.

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              THE COURT: All right. So when you say "understood,"
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     is that --
              MR. VERHOEVEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. So that means -- what I take
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     you understand to mean is that you're not asking me in any way
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     to stay my hand on this while you take an appeal.
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              MR. EHRLICH: I'm not aware of strong authority that
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     would allow us to request that.
              MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor, the only thing I'll throw
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     out is -- I appreciate the desire to have open public hearings
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     and all of that. I understand that. I just think it's very
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     prejudicial to Uber for a transcript like this to go public
     when they will immediately do what they did with their
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     preliminary injunction, which I found out about it by reading
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     in the paper before it was even filed, a story that was
     written.
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          So they clearly intend, I think, to send out a press
     release, call the reporters and say, "Fifth Amendment.
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     Amendment."
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          I think that's very prejudicial to us, to Uber, because
     we're not asserting the Fifth Amendment. We want him to
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     testify. I want to be real clear about that. We would love
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     for him to testify.
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              THE COURT: Okay. The public will read what you just
25
     said.
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I'm sorry, but the public's right to know what goes on in the federal courts is more important than the newspapers beating up on you in the press.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, may I just be heard on that issue?

THE COURT: Yes, sure.

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MR. EHRLICH: As the Court knows, as all the lawyers in this courtroom I'm sure know, Fifth Amendment protects the innocent as well as the guilty. Unfortunately, in our society there is a tendency to draw conclusions that are adverse to somebody who is simply trying to assert their constitutional rights.

This is a case that is moving very quickly. Mr. Ramsey and I recently got involved. Our obligation is to do what we do for every client, which is make sure we're protecting all constitutional rights that exist. And we have advised Mr. Levandowski that he has these rights and he needs to assert them for now.

It could well change. We are examining the issues. And as the Court knows, depositions, you can take it question by question. You can't make a blanket assertion of the Fifth. So I don't want the record to suggest that he's come to that decision.

And I also, in fairness to Uber, need to make clear that this is not -- the Court made a number of comments to suggest

1 | that this is Uber's decision or somehow we're in cahoots.

This is Mr. Levandowski's rights at stake. We're representing him, not Uber, not any other party in this courtroom.

THE COURT: No, I think you're right. You're doing a great job. And the public will read your comments that you've just made. And you articulated it better than I possibly could have. So good for you.

But, again, this transcript will be made public by tomorrow, as soon as the court reporter can finish it, unless someone asks me to stay that pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which I would do just out of -- so as not to prejudice the appeal.

But if you're not going to take an appeal or seek a writ of mandate then -- writ of mandate, really, then there is no point in delaying.

MR. EHRLICH: May I have one moment?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GONZÁLEZ: Your Honor, because I know how important this issue is to our client, we need to consult with them. They're not here.

I would just ask -- I would request 24 hours to consult with them. And we'll let you know within 24 hours if there's any further relief that we intend to seek.

THE COURT: By noon tomorrow, you need to let me know

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whether or not you definitely are going to seek a writ of
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     mandate from the Court of Appeals, and the timetable. If it's
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     long and drawn out, I will deny. And this will go public.
          If it is going to be very expedited to the Court of
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     Appeals, then I would consider staying my hand, keeping this
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     under wraps. But what you cannot do is say you need more time
     to think about it or that "We intend to do it." You've got to
 7
     do it.
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          And you've got to tell me that you'll get it on file by
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     Friday or by Monday. Very quickly. Because this is not
     something we ought to just delay, delay, delay, delay so
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     that -- so it's just a delay game.
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          The chances that the Court of Appeals would say that this
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     ought not to be public, in my view, are pretty small.
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              MR. GONZÁLEZ:
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                             Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. So noon tomorrow.
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17
     ask the court reporter not to put this on the public record
     until further order of the Court.
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          All right. Are we done.
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              MR. EHRLICH:
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                            Thank you.
              MR. GONZÁLEZ: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
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              MR. VERHOEVEN:
                              Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right.
          (At 2:55 p.m. the proceedings were adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Wednesday, March 29, 2017 Kathering Sullivan Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, RMR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter